THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1808. No. 1138.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

CHEAP GOODS!

The subscriber, being determined to close his business, offers his STOCK, (at a very small advance, *for Cash or approved notes*)----*consisting of*----

BROAD CLOTHS, Kersymeres, Vestings. Brunet's Cord, Flannels, Stuffs, Colerain Linens, Brown do. India and English Calicoes, Checks, Muslins (a variety), Cotton and Worsted Hose, Silk do. Dimities, Muslinetts, Quality and Shoe bindings, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Sewing Silk, Threads, Cotton sewings, Buttons, Gauzes, Cambrics, Velvets, Shawls, Hkffs. Fustians, Jeans, Galloons, &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
2d door above Third, in Market Street,---West side.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1808.

The Chambersburgh & Baltimore
LINE OF STAGES,

WILL commence on the 1st of July next, and continue to be run *twice* in the week from that time. It will start from the house of Thomas Hetich, sign of the *Green Tree*, in Chambersburgh, every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Ralph Lashell, sign of the *Plough*, in Gettysburgh, at 6 o'clock, P. M. of the same days;—will leave Gettysburgh every Monday and Thursday at 4, A. M. and passing thro' Petersburgh, Winchester and Roysterstown, will arrive at the house of Nathaniel Hussey, sign of the *Sheaf of Wheat*, in Howard street, Baltimore, at half after 6 o'clock, P. M.——*Returning*....will leave Baltimore every Sunday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive by the same rout at Gettysburgh at half after 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave Gettysburgh every Monday and Thursday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Chambersburgh at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Fare from Chambersburgh to Baltimore *five dollars and fifty cents*, and every shorter distance in proportion: Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed gratis to each passenger; 150 pounds baggage to be equal to a passenger.

This line of Stages is fixed to suit the line now running from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, (which from the first of July next will run three times in the week) as well as the line from Frederick-Town to the same place, so that travellers wishing to go either way can be accommodated; and as the stages are new and good, with excellent, careful and steady drivers, and the unremitted exertions heretofore made by the subscribers to render general satisfaction, will not in the least be abated, it is hoped the encouragement of a generous public will be continued.

NATHANIEL HUSSEY,
RALPH LASHELL,
THOMAS HETICH.

Chambersburgh, June 13, 1808.

N. B. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, at the Bullock Pens, Pitt township, Allegheny county, a Sorrel Horse, supposed to be 4 years old, 14 hands high, has a large blaze in his face, the nigh hind foot white, trots; also, a black Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, has a star in his forehead, trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

June 28, 1808.

Public Notice.

Whereas JANE RENKIN, wife of the subscriber, formerly wife of a certain Thomas Hawkins, deceased, of Strasburgh, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, of her own accord left my residence, on the waters of Racoon, Smith township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and travelled thro' Ohio county, in Virginia, and part of Pennsylvania, in a very loose manner; and, returning, broke open the door of the subscriber, and plundered his house—This is to forwarn all persons not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HENRY RENKIN.

June 14, 1808.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th day of April, 1808, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are on then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 14th June, 1808.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, and a few tons Pig Lead, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

Scott's Patent Window Springs,

Are for Sale by
Mr. JAMES COOPER,
Who will fix them to the windows of his employers, in Pittsburgh, or elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

HARPER & WILKINSON,
At the corner of Third & Market streets,
Have received an elegant assortment of
MUSLINS,
consisting of figured and plain
Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,
India Mulls, &c.
Also a quantity of
SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store.

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
5 boxes brown do do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

From the Philadelphia Political Register.

THE ELECTION.

IN a former *Register* the votes and conduct of Mr. Snyder, in the legislature, with regard to the impeachment of the present Governor, were briefly stated and observed on—Some other votes not less exceptionable will now be adverted to.

It appears from the journal, that on the fifteenth of December, Michael Leib moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Senators from this state in Congress, be instructed, and the Representatives be requested to have the Constitution of the United States so amended, as to render the Judges of the Supreme Court responsible by a provision, that they shall hold their offices for a term of years—that they shall be removable by the President of the U. States, on an address of the two branches of the Federal Legislature—And that on an arraignment for high crimes and misdemeanors, a majority of the Senate shall be competent to a conviction."

The question relative to judicial independence has been so often agitated, as to render discussion with regard to the abstract fitness of this principle of our constitution now unnecessary. No political truth has been more frequently, or more clearly demonstrated, than that there can be no security for liberty or property, without an upright and independent Judiciary. It has, however, seldom happened, that the advocates for breaking down the judicial department, have ventured to bring any specific proposition before the public.—They have generally contented themselves with loose and virulent declamation against the existing establishment, without daring to state in detail, what reform they wanted.—But this resolution, to which Mr. Snyder in all its shapes, gave his unequivocal sanction, is of a different complexion, and merits a short examination.

Had the amendment been adopted, the power of appointing the judges would have remained in the President as heretofore. At the expiration of his term of years, the judicial officer would have been re-appointed or dismissed, at the pleasure of the President. Though the two branches of the legislature had applied for his removal, it would have been competent to the president to retain him in office—And in contradiction to all the principles and analogies of our jurisprudence, a bare majority of his triers would have been competent to conviction.

Who would have imagined, under the administration of WASHINGTON, that so rapid and extensive a stride towards despotism would, in so short a time, have been made in this country? Were such an alteration made in the constitution, there would be no barrier between the people and tyranny.—And the executive power in America would soon be as absolute as in France. The judges in England, before the revolution, were very little more the creatures of the king, than this measure would have made them the instruments of presidential views or interests—In England, the only ground of complaint was, that they were removable at the pleasure of the crown—and here at the expiration of their term, they would have been removeable at the pleasure of the president—What judge, with courage to resist the projects of executive ambition, or to shield the intended victim of presidential rage and resentment, could have expected a continuance in office? The president is now, and it is much to be feared often will be, less the head of the government, than the chief of a party.—His influence in the legislature is decisive, not only from the prerogative of his station, but from a stronger principle, the attachment of partizans to their leader—Commanding also the judicial power of the nation, what security would exist for the life or liberty of any citizen of the republic? The pretext for the innovation was, the supposed fitness of rendering the judges dependent on the *people*; but its effect would have been to deprive the people of any controul over either the judge or executive—Under the present administration we have seen the laws contemned, and the constitution violated. The sole pretext of plots and conspiracies, has been the cover, under which the process of the courts has been disregarded—the persons of our citizens seized and transported—and the great palladium of the rights of the people the Habeas Corpus act itself, disobeyed and resisted with the approbation, if not by the orders of the President. By what means could the people under the proposed amendmet, have punished the judge, who sanctioned such enormities, or protected the judge who honestly condemned them? If the people disapproved, though their representatives should address for a removal, the president would resist the application—If the people applauded, the president at the expiration perhaps of a short term of office, in contempt of their wishes, might remove. Had this liberticide proposition succeeded, the fountain of justice would have been polluted, and a servile and corrupt judiciary, in the hands of an ambitious and profligate president, might have overthrown the last remains of American freedom.

After a long debate in the house of representatives, the question on this resolution was taken, and on an equal division, the motion was lost; Mr. Snyder voting in favor of it. The

subsequent proceedings, in all of which *Mr. Snyder* concurred—on a resolution involving a similar principle, were not less disgraceful than the resolution itself, was vicious and extravagant. As they have often been stated to the public, it is now only necessary to repeat, that advantage being taken of an accidental majority, the proposed amendment was brought down from the senate, and hurried the same day through the house of representatives.

On the 31st December, an address to the general government on our foreign relations, was reported from a committee appointed for the purpose of preparing one. This address, which was drawn by Michael Leib, and was from beginning to end, a mass of gasconade and absurdity, contained the following paragraph: "Resolved to die freemen rather than become the vassals of Great Britain, we are ready to offer up our persons and our fortunes on the alter of our country." At this time our differences with France and Spain were notorious, and were numerous and alarming. It was therefore moved to insert after Great Britain, the words "or any other foreign power." In an address professing to treat of our foreign relations, there was surely no reason, why one nation only should be singled out, as at once the object of our fears and vengeance; and at a moment when our apprehensions from France were strong and universal, there was an obvious propriety in signifying our determination to resist aggressions from every quarter. Carried away, however, by his foreign partialities, Mr. Snyder voted against the motion, and on an equal division it was lost.

Although however thus willing "to offer up his person and fortune, and die on the alter of his country," no effective measure of defence appears to have been brought forward, either by Mr. Snyder or his friends, during the whole course of the session. And even when a resolution was offered, for purchasing a small quantity of arms, which were notoriously wanted, and without which, even our militia would be useless, he voted against it.

On the 14th of December, Messrs. Lacock and Boileau, moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a commitee be appointed to enquire and report to this house the expediency of extending the powers of traverse juries, to the determination of the law, as well as the fact in civil cases, and also on the right of such juries to determine on the competency of all witnesses brought before them; and also the propriety of regulating by law the manner in which new trials should be granted."

As it seems to have been deemed imprudent at the last session, to bring this motion again before the house, the journals do not record any particular vote of Mr. Snyder on the subject; but that he approved of the principle of the resolution cannot be questioned. Messrs. Lacock and Boileau, are both of them men of great consequence, with their party in the legislature; and are (particularly the former) the intimate and confidential friends of the proposed governor. These are indeed the persons who originally nominated, and still most zealously support him. So important a measure then would not have been brought forward without his knowledge and consent. To animadvert upon the proposition is useless. He who is not at once shocked and alarmed at its monstrous and vicious absurdity, must be incapable of reasoning himself, or being convinced by the reasoning of others. It would have prostrated the rights of property, and rooted up our whole system of jurisprudence from its foundation.---To enact that the law shall be administered by those, who are ignorant of its first principles, is obviously equivalent to deciding that no law shall exist. When jurors shall determine both law and fact, and on the admissibility of evidence, the judge will become an expensive and unnecessary pageant on the seat of judgment. It will indeed then be unnecessary to dispute about the tenure of his office; because the office itself will be not only useless, but absurd. Let the constitutional republican, then, before he votes for SIMON SNYDER, seriously reflect what would be the condition of the people, when their rights and property would be trusted to jurors chosen by the wheel of fortune, and without guide to instruct, law to confine, or any superior authority to controul them in the exercise of their discretion.

TO BE RENTED,

For One or more Years.

A small *FARM* on the Ohio river, one mile below Pittsburgh. It consists of between 70 and 80 acres of first rate land, greater part of which is well cleared and under excellent post and rail fence, and on the premises is good and convenient buildings. Possession of the land may be had in time to put in a fall crop, but the buildings cannot be had possession of until the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

MARY PARK.

July 8, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1808.

FEDERAL & CONSTITUTIONAL TICKET,

Recommended to the Electors of Allegheny County, to be supported at the next General Election.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES ROSS.

CONGRESS.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

SENATE.
JONATHAN COULTER.

ASSEMBLY.
WILLIAM WILKINS,
ROBERT BALDWIN,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jun.
JAMES BOVARD.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

At meeting of the Delegates from Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Crawford and Erie Counties, at the house of Henry Crull, in Venango county, on the 25th day of June, 1808,

ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq. in the Chair, and
JOHN SNOW, Secretary—

The following Address to the citizens of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the next election for Goveruor, being reported by a committee for that purpose appointed, was unanimously adopted.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

EIGHTEEN years have now elapsed since the formation of the present excellent Constitution of Pennsylvania.—During that period, our state has advanced in prosperity beyond example; its population doubled; agriculture spreading rapidly over its waste lands; the haunts of savages and wild beasts, filled with farms and villages; manufacture springing up, and vigorously maintaining themselves, throughout the community;—and commerce extending beyond the most sanguine calculations.

Our finances have been in so efficient a condition, as to pay off our state debts, to discharge all expences of our government, and at the same time to afford liberal aid to schools, colleges, improvement of roads, interior navigation, and other useful undertakings—while our citizens have been entirely exempt from state taxes.

In every quarter of the commonwealth, we see industry getting forward to wealth and independence; useful enterprize, encouraged and cherished; honest exertion, followed by ample reward; property protected, when fairly acquired; mediocrity growing to affluence; and affluence displaying itself in splendid improvements, or new productions of the useful arts, which rise, as by enchantment, to adorn the happy scene.

We may safely affirm, that the people of Pennsylvania have been blessed by the Almighty giver of all good, with more real enjoyments, with more solid worldly comforts, and a more enviable condition of existance, both social and domestic, than any other state in the union: and far surpassing that of any foreign nation. Our lot has truly fallen in pleasant places; and it is equally our duty to be thankful for the gift, and careful that we do not forfeit it by our misconduct.

Like all other free and happy states, civil dissention and party spirit have grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength. We are becoming dissatisfied with prosperity itself, and too many among us wish for something new. This discontented temper of mind, pining after novelty in the midst of competency, is generally the forerunner of calamity; and too often is the cause as well as the symptom of political death.

With serious apprehension and alarm, have we viewed the increasing venom of party spirit, in this hitherto happy country: when it is likely to run too far, or too violently in any direction, the people have fortunately the power to arrest its destructive career: and we apprehend the time is now come, when every considerate man, every lover of the state, ought to stand forth manfully, and stop its further progress towards innovation:—for in our opinion, we are now called on to decide whether we shall *hold fast by the constitution and all the good we have*; or hazard all on the desperate experiment of *calling a convention to make a new constitution.*

This is a fair statement of the question to be tried at the next election; for the active friends of Mr. Snyder, in their address to the people, of the 4th of June, 1808, openly and expressly avow their determination to make such alterations in the constitution as can be effected only by calling a convention.

We are conscientiously and decidedly opposed to this dreadful experiment—

1st. Because if the constitution were really as bad as its enemies represent, yet we would not trust the amendment of it to our best friends when party spirit is so heated as at present; and when disturbances from abroad are threatening our peace: much less can we consent to commit so great a trust to those who have yet to give the first proofs of wisdom, as well as of moderation.

2d. Because we have a sincere reverence for the constitution, and we see in it, ample authority for the legislature to introduce well considered reform in the judiciary, executive, and other departments of government; while at the same time, it firmly secures forever, all the dearest rights of the citizens: universal toleration in religion: freedom of the press: trial by jury, according to the old usages: the writ of habeas corpus: exemption from vexatious arrests and searches: the right to carry arms in self defence: security to contracts and property: access to office open to all good men; and a vote to every freeman above the age of twenty-one, who has paid a tax, be the tax ever so small.

These rights are now inviolable even by our assembly; but if a convention be called, any of them may be impaired or totally destroyed. That convention will have supreme pre-eminence above the laws: they will be invested with all the sovereign power the people can grant: they may, and they will exercise authority never felt by the natives of this state. Who has any legal right to resist shem?—None ! ! ! for they will be the absolute, paramount, unfettered sovereignty of the state—bound by no constitution; restrained by no oath; accountable to none but themselves; cloathed with power to give instant activity, and the force of law to all their wild projects:---hostile to all our ancient institutions, that under providence, have preserved us for ages; and bent, resolutely bent, on producing a new state of things,—we do not, we cannot believe that any thing other than serious mischief can possibly result from so disturbed, so unruly a collection of men. We fear that the convention would soon degenerate into a dictatorial tribunal—denouncing arresting, trying, and perhaps executing their political opponents:---Conventions in the fury of party spirit, have recently done these things elsewhere; and we do not choose unnecessarily to put so formidable a power into the hands of any set of men here.

3d. Because we have seen a part of the plan of intended alteration, proposed to our present assembly last winter, by Mr. Lacock, one of the leading friends of Mr. Snyder, and the conventionalists; which in our judgment is a frightful specimen of the new constitution:---Mr. Lacock proposed a law should be made giving to the jury, and not to the court, the power to decide upon the competency of testimony, and the admissibility of witnesses:---at one blow this regulation would put down the office of judges, as well as the uniformity of the law, and probably the trial by jury itself; as no two juries could be found in the same county who would decide alike; in no two counties of the state would there be the same rule of property; nor would we have any other standard than chance, for regulating dealings between man and man; and the law would cease to be a guide for the acquisition of property in our unhappy state. Indeed we cannot discern how the trial by jury could endure, for it would often happen that the minority of the jury would refuse to agree in a verdict founded on evidence introduced against their opinion and their vote in the discussion for admitting or rejecting witnesses. At all events the unanimity of the jury must be dispensed with, or no business could be done. We are extremely alarmed at seeing this pernicous proposal warmly supported by the friends of Mr. Snyder, in their said address of the 4th of June, pages 5 and 6. Such reform must quickly end in the loss of trial by jury, and leave us a prey to intrigue, to anarchy, and confusion.

4th. Because the convention that framed our present constitution, was composed of very able statesmen, and although of different political parties, yet they nobly laid aside all animosities, and *unanimously agreed on this system of government.*

This circumstance never happened before in any large state; it gave all descriptions of men a confidence in the new government, that never could have been entertained for a system adopted by a bare majority, or even a great majority. We are sure this will not happen if another convention be called: supposing the new convention to make a good constitution, still it is the work of a party --as such it will be opposed; the minority will grow up into a majority, and restore the constitution of 1790.---Thus we shall be in a state of perpetual uncertainty and revolution. We know that M'Kean, Wilson, Lewis, Pickering, Sitgreaves, Addison and Ross; as well as Findley, Gallatin, Heister, M'Clene, Whitehill, Smiley and Snyder himself, although differing widely in many of their political opinions, did unite in making, subscribing, and pledging themselves to support, the present constitution. Can we hope that such as survive of these men will be again elected? or if elected, that they would act with such harmony? No! no! The hope is vain, the passions are roused into a storm that has silenced sober deliberation, and prevents the voice of reason from being heard.---Let the tempest blow over, before we pull down our habitation, merely for the purpose of trying whether new, but untried architects, can build a better.

These reasons, with the knowledge we have of the talents, integrity and patriotism of JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, have irresistible weight with us in preferring him to Simon Snyder.---We desire to commit to the man distinguished for his part in framing the charter of our rights, the means of preserving it:—And having thus fairly and dispassionately given you our sentiments of the momentous business that is under your consideration, we entreat you to deliberate on it with the same candor that we have employed in conveying to you our opinions:---we are too deeply interested in the event to appeal to your passions; for we regret that passion has had so great a share in producing our present fatal dissentions; but we solemnly adjure you to lay prejudice and civil discord aside, and come forth one and all on the day of election, to declare by your votes, that you will not suffer your constitution to be destroyed; and that you are opposed to a convention.

Duane, Leib, &c. &c. have published an address in favor of Simon Snyder, for governor. In this, the intention of altering the constitution, is clearly and explicitly avowed, and the embargo is advocated as a wise measure.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of Federal republicans of Mill creek township, in the county of Erie, held agreeably to public notice, at the house of Mr. Thomas Laird, on the 25th day of June, 1808—

Resolved unanimously, that this meeting, deeply impressed with the importance of the present crisis in our public affairs, and being fully convinced of the integrity, patriotism, and superior talents of JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, do pledge ourselves, that every effort, consistent with honor, will be used to facilitate his election to the governmental chair of this state, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That George Nicholson, and Christian Kreider, Jun. be delegates to meet other delegates from the different townships, at the house formerly occupied as a court house in the borough of Erie, on Wednesday the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of putting in nomination suitable characters to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That Nicholas Stouch, Charles I. Reed, Michael Riblet, Patrick M'Kee, John Zimmerman, Robert Wallace, Jun. Hamlin Russell, and James Baird, be a committee of vigilance.

Resolved, by this meeting, that the foregoing resolutions be published in the Mirror, and Pittsburgh Gazette.

JAMES BROTHERTON, *chairman.*
DAVID M'NAIR, *secr'y.*

VENANGO COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Venango county, friendly to the constitution, held at the house of Dennis Pursil, in the town of Franklin, on Tuesday the 21st of June, 1808,

James G. Heron, Esq. was chosen chairman, and *David Brown, Esq.* secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That the nomination of JAMES ROSS, Esq. by our fellow citizens in the different counties of Pennsylvania, as a candidate to be supported at the ensuing election for the office of governor of the state of Pennsylvania, accords with our views and wishes, believing him eminently qualified to discharge the ardent duties of that high and important office, to shield the constitution from danger, and conduct us in safety through the dangers of the present contest,—therefore, confiding in his integrity, patriotism and wisdom, we pledge ourselves in the most earnest manner, to support him at the ensuing general election for the office of governor of Pennsylvania.

Resolved unanimously, That ALEXANDER W. FOSTER, Esq. is fully entitled to our confidence and support as a candidate for member of congress, and that we will jointly and severally exert ourselves by every means, constitutional and honorable, to promote the success of his election.

Resolved, That James G. Heron, Esq. and Mr. John Snow, be delegates to meet at the house of Henry Crull, on Saturday next, with delegates from the several parts of the congressional district, to propose Alexander W. Foster, Esq as a candidate for member of congress, and confer generally on such matters as the present crisis may suggest.

Resolved, That Thomas M'Kee, Esq. be supported at the ensuing election as a suitable person to represent this county in the general assembly of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That Capt. James G. Heron, John Withrup, Esq maj. James Martin, Mr. John Snow, maj. Samuel Plumer, Mr. George Powers, and maj. George Sutly, be, and they are hereby constituted a standing committee for promoting the success of the foregoing ticket, and corresponding with the several comittees appointed for like purposes.

Resolved, That the following persons be and they are hereby appointed township committees of vigilance, and enjoined to use all honorable means and their best endeavors to promote the success of the aforesaid ticket:

Brokenstraw Township.---Major John Andrews, Charles M'Nair, Robert Andrews, and Joseph Mead, Esq.

Conawango.---Daniel Jackson, Esq. Isaiah Jones, Esq. Robert *Miles*, and David Brown, Esquire.

Richland.---James Allison, Esq. and William Downey.

Allegheny.---Samuel Rhodes and Thomas Prater.

Cherry-Tree.---Elial Far, Esq. and Robert Curry.

Sugar-Creek.----Francis Holliday, Robert Arthurs, and John Fettiman.

French-Creek.---John Hamilton, Dr. A. A. Hamilton, and James Adams.

Scrubgrass.---Samuel Doty, Samuel Jolly, Patrick Jack, Esq. and William *M'Kee.*

Irwin.---Craft Cost, Thomas Baird, Caleb Crain, sen. and John Rodgers.

Resolved unanimously, That David Brown, John Snow, James *Martin*, and James G. Heron, Esq. be a committee to prepare and forward to the citizens of *Mercer* county, an answer to their polite and friendly communication, presented by S. B. Foster, Esq.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Pittsbrgh Tree of Liberty, Pittsburgh Gazette, and the Erie *Mirror.*

JAMES G. HERON, *Chairman,*
DAVID BROWN, *Secretary.*

(Postscript to a letter from a gentleman in N. Hampshire, to his friend in Boston.)

"P. S.—I am sorry to inform you that we have disagreeable accounts of opposition being made to levying executions in different parts of the state.---There is no knowing to what length this may be carried by a misguided, though at the same time, an oppressed people. An attempt was made in the general Court, and a bill introduced, for suspending the levying of executions, during the embargo: but so glaring a measure met with no support."

MONDAY, the 4th inst. being the 32d anniversary of American Independence, a large number of citizens of Pitt Township, in Allegheny county, assembled at the Nine-Mile Run, to celebrate the day.

At one o'clock the company sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Samuel Rippey, and after choosing HUGH ALEXANDER, Esq. President, drank the following Toasts.

1. The day we celebrate—may every celebration incite us to virtuous actions, and patriotic love.

2. The memory of the illustrious Washington—may our future President be actuated by his principles, both in politics and religion.

3. The memory of those heroes who fell in the American Revolution.

4. Thomas Jefferson—may he have the liberty to retire, in peace, to Montecello—in gloomy times, to Carter's mountain.

5. The United States—may their union be cemented by confidence, love and harmony.

6. May all those who wish French measures, be sent to France to enjoy them.

7. The yeomanry of America—may they have stout hearts and strong arms, to repel foreign invasion.

8. The ladies of America—may they despise those who bow to French arrogance, and may their sons never disgrace their mothers.

9. The army of the United States—may its officers always be endued with honesty as well as bravery, and may it never have one at its head, that would take Arnold's conduct for a model.

10. May we again soon behold the virtue, courage and unanimity of '76.

11. The American navy—may it again rise from its ruins, and hear no more of dry docks and gun boats.

12. Agriculture and commerce—may they always understand their true interest in supporting one another.

13. The constitution of the U. States and those of the several states—may they all be protected from the pruning knives of jacobinism.

14. The commerce of America—may our ports soon be relieved from the embargo, and our legislatures from those who imposed it.

15. The constitution---health to its friends, and good sense to it enemies---protection to it from tinkering and Snyderizing.

16. The trial by jury, secured by our constitution---may we never experience the calamities resulting from its loss.

17. James Ross, our constitutional candidate for governor---as he was distinguished for his talents in framing the constitution, may his fellow citizens make him the prominent character in its support.

Volunteer—by the President.

May we choose our governor, as we Irishmen choose potatoes—take the best first—James Ross.

Serious Indeed!

An article has appeared in a Vermont paper, contending that the people have not delegated to Congress the power to controul their right of disposing of their surplus produce to whom they please; that the embargo laws, which do this, are unconstitutional, and a dead letter; and that if any blood be shed in enforcing these laws, it will, like that of Abel, cry from the ground for vengeance!

Manufactures.—Mr. Jefferson, in answer to the Philadelphia "Delegates," (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette,) seems to have abandoned his old doctrine. When he wrote the "Notes on Virginia," he thought that we ought to *import* all our goods, and that mechanics were the "*drones* of society." Now, it seems, his darling measure, the embargo, is to promote "*lasting benefit*, by the establishment of manufacturers among ourselves." Thus we see that while his *notes* have lost their *credit*, the people of Vermont are *protesting his bills!*

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30.

When we first heard that the French Emperor had taken upon himself to change the destination of our public despatch ship, the Osage, by ordering that she should not go to England and thence return to France, according to her original instructions, we expected that our patriotic democrats would feel some little degree of resentment; for though we knew their attachment to Bonaparte, we did not think that they would approve of his countermanding the orders of Mr. Jefferson in regard to a diplomatic correspondence with another government. They say that it was an act of "*friendhsip and liberality*" to permit her to go to England at all. Whether during her detention in France the despatches for England, like the private letters, were opened, examined, and approved by the emperor, we are not informed. One thing is certainly a little remarkable, that the only expresses which have been sent to England, the Revenge, the Osage, and another vessel since, have all been sent by the way of France.

"*By permission.*"—Did you ever by chance, gentle reader, look into an English newspaper? if so your eye may, probably have been caught with these words "By permission" prefixed to a theatrical advertisement, thus: "*By permission, his majesty's servants*" will on such a night, enact such or such a play. Look now into the American newspaper which lies before me, printed in Philadelphia, and behold "*By permission, for Portland*, to sail on Sunday the fine fast sailing brig Delaware."—Huzza! for *Liberty and Independence* says I. Huzza! for the 9th section of the first article of the consitution securing the freedom of intercourse between port and port, and state and state. Congress by this article are expressly forbid to make vessels bound to or from one state, to enter, clear or pay duties in another. But his AMERICAN MAJESTY *Thomas the first* can do it—No vessel now can enter or clear from Philadephia for Massachusetts but "*By his majesty's gracious permission*," specially had and obtained at the PALACE.—*Vivat Respublica!* *N. Y. E. Post.*

Look out!—Just now getting under way, the French privateer *La Confiance* having been almost entirely rebuilt in this port, and quite refitted with a new suit of sails; she also goes deeply laden; "being according to law." Quere. Will the collector please to inform the publick, what quantity of flour and other provisions, this Frenchman carries away? Because as no American vessel or English privateer has any such privilege, we should like to know the exact amount of this civility. We shall be very agreeably disappointed, if some of our underwriters have no cause to repent of this complaisance. *Ibid.*

We continue to receive various reports from Passamaquoddy. We mentioned in our last, that a British boat was fired upon. It is said the boat was proceeding from one island to another in British waters, had nothing on board, and that the ball went through one side of the boat and lodged in the other. The sentinel said he fired, because he hailed three times and received no answer. An American captain, whose vessel was near the American fort, did not hear the sentinel hail. Another British boat had been fired upon. There had been desertions from the American garrison, and a lieutenant with soldiers, had been over the British lines in pursuit, but had not discovered them. Two deserters from the British had been demanded, found, and given up. *Bos. Pal.*

RUTLAND, *June* 4.

GLORIOUS TIMES!

On Tuesday last a detachment of 150 militia, marched from this vicinity, to quell the *Potash and Lumber Rebellion* on *Lake Champlain*. The *energetic* display of the strong arm of the administration, in its endeavors to 'protect our *merchant ships* from capture, and our *seamen* from impressment;' must convince the world, that the assertion, that our *energetic* administration had ever shrunk from the menaces of a pair of whiskers, to be downright falshoods. For, can it be supposed, that an administration which could nobly dare to order a military force to attack with the bayonet, a race of hardy farmers, waggoners and rafters, 'seeking a market for their surplus products,'—would ever be intimidated at a bunch of hair on a Frenchman's chin, however black, huge, and curled?

SPANISH NEWS.

SALEM, June 1.—Mr. Peter Lander of this town, who came passenger in the schooner Hannah, which sailed from Gibralter on the 10th of May and arrived at Marblehead on Sunday last, has favored us with the following minute, which he received from capt. Joseph Young, of the ship Native, which had arrived at Gibralter from Malaga:

"The grand duke of Berg was to be appointed regent of Spain, in the absence of the royal family at Bayone, where a grand council was to be held on the subject of the confederation of the Rhine. Six or seven hundred Frenchmen had been killed in the suburbs of Madrid. About 100,000 Spaniards were under arms in Valencia----the same in Catalonia---armed at their own expence; and there was a spirit of universal revolt from the French domination. Every subject of Spain appears resolutely determined to oppose the French with their lives and fortunes."

If this account is founded in truth, we shall shortly hear more of it. It certainly is not a very unlikely event, that a people should revolt against their conquerors and oppressors; and the Spaniards can hardly regard the French in any other light.

LONDON, *May* 3.

The Osage is at length arrived with Mr. Nourse, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Morgan. They left L'Orient on the 26th, and arrived at Falmouth last Saturday. Mr. Lewis is the bearer of the dispatches to France: Mr. Nourse of the dispatches to this country.—They arrived both at Mr. Pinckney's last night. The Osage, after her arrival at L'Orient on the 22d of March, was seized because it had transpired that she had been spoken by a British cruizer off that port. It was only in consequence of the repeated representations of gen Armstrong that she was finally released, and permitted to proceed to England. Mr. Nourse was not suffered in the first instance to land, but after remaining on board the Osage for about a week, and it being stated that his health was greatly impaired by the voyage, he was suffered to go on shore and reside in the town of L'Orient, but on no account was he to be permitted to visit Paris. Mr. Lewis who was the bearer of dispatches to the American minister there, could not procure leave to proceed to Paris until after 4 days.

The intelligence brought by these gentlemen is said to be strongly indicative of a war between America and France. Some of the last American papers had informed us that Bonaparte had declared his determination to have no neutrals: that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the United States were, that they should shut all their ports against British shipping of every description, and suspend all intercourse with England; for that in fact, he would have no neutrals. Mr Lewis was sent in the Osage with an answer to that declaration, and with a demand, according to report, of the abandonment of the decree of the 21st November, 1806. Bonaparte refused this demand in the most positive manner, and Gen. Armstrong was informed, that the declaration made to the American Government might be considered as the ultimatum from which France would not depart.

In consequence of the probability of a speedy rupture, many Americans in France had applied to the French government for passports to leave the country, to every one of whom the request was refused, Mr. Morgan, the gentleman before named, made his escape on board the Osage. The conduct of the French government towards American shipping is severe in the extreme.

Another London paper says—"the day after the arrival of Mr. Lewis at Paris, gen. Armstrong requested an audience with the French minister, and gave him to understand, that he had received important dispatches from his government, who anxious to preserve with the belligerent states a perfect neutrality, had instructed him to propose to the French government, the revocation of the decrees against British commerce, as far as it related to America, adding that England would be required to make the same exception in her favor, the answer it appears made to this just and equitable proposal, was, "that in the present situation of affairs no terms of compromise could be listened to, that the American government was already in full possession of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state—and from which resolution she would on no account recede—and the French minister further observed, that unless the American ports should be closed against Great Britain, until a maritime peace could be obtained—France and America must be considered to be at war with each other." It appears that several interviews took place after this—but the French government were inexorable, and gen. Armstrong was not able to obtain the least alteration in their determination; and consequently in the contemplation of an immediate RUPTURE between the TWO COUNTRIES, he demanded passports for such of the Citizens of the United States, who might choose to return to their own country—and this demand repeatedly made was also rejected.

LIST OF CAUSES

Set down for Trial at August Term, 1808, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

John Mahony	*vs*	*James O'Hara*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Lessee of John Black	*vs*	*James Mulholm*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Tho. M'Kean, gov.	*vs*	*John Wilkins, jr.*
Lessee of Robert Simpson	*vs*	*James Irwin and Samuel Ewalt*
James M'Mangill for Robert Knox	*vs*	*James Alexander*
Lessee of N. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Rachel M'Coy	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Alex. Fowler's exrs	*vs*	*Samuel Ewalt*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*George Wallace*
James Morrison	*vs*	*Jos. Scott's admrs*
Lessee of Jas. Hardy	*vs*	*John Shaw & others*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rea*
George Mushrush	*vs*	*William Fulton*
Thomas Harris for E. Magoffin	*vs*	*James Harrison*
Ephraim Jones	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Lewis Peters	*vs*	*John M'Kinney*
Robert Boyd	*vs*	*John White et al.*
James Boyd	*vs*	*Same*
Peter Declary et al	*vs*	*Abraham Daniels*
Thomas Hartley	*vs*	*John M'Nickle*
John M'Nickle	*vs*	*Thomas Hartley*
Richard Maybury	*vs*	*Arthur Brown*
Fredk. Shofes admrs.	*vs*	*Daniel M'Dermot*
William Valentine	*vs*	*Thomas Jones*
Bedford & Mowry	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
John Mate	*vs*	*Conrad Eary*
Joseph Harris	*vs*	*John M'Dowell*
Jas. Patterson jr. ami	*vs*	*William Hill*
Isaac Walker	*vs*	*Mary & J. Stewart*
Philemon Cromwell	*vs*	*Arch. Johnston*
Henderson & Colhoon	*vs*	*Alexander Hill*
John Thompson	*vs*	*John Campbell et al*
Robert Cummins	*vs*	*Henry Nyman*
James Cubbage	*vs*	*G. & John Cubbage*
Peter Trough	*vs*	*A. Kirkpatrick et al*
James Burd	*vs*	*James Sample et al*
Philip Dolin	*vs*	*Nicholas Berlin*
Andrew Bell	*vs*	*Ben Rutherford*
Thomas Bracken	*vs*	*Robert Robertson*
James Goudy	*vs*	*Abraham Barclay*
Same et al	*vs*	*Same*
A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*Peter Katz*
Arthur Brown	*vs*	*Andw. Richardson*
Andrew Richardson	*vs*	*Arthur Brown*
Robert Hays qui tam	*vs*	*Benjamin Couch*
Andrew Johnston	*vs*	*J. Bausman'e ads.*
Frederick Cooper	*vs*	*Bowman & Henderson*
Robert Ballentine	*vs*	*Edward Patchell*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Edward Patchell	*vs*	*Robert Ballentine*
Bickham, Getting & Co	*vs*	*Jas. Thornsburgh*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
N. Bausman's adms.	*vs*	*Abraham Mackey*
John Burkholder	*vs*	*Peter Declary*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Thomas Garden	*vs*	*James Carr*
John Wilkins for John Frichman	*vs*	*William & Charles Bonner*
Francis Wilson's executors	*vs*	*John Huey and Thomas Sands*
James Dalb	*vs*	*John Johnston*
Henderson & Colhoon	*vs*	*Joseph Davis*
Thomas Thornburgh	*vs*	*William Valentine*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, 12th July, 1808.

Wanted Immediately,

A fit person to take charge of a Keel Boat—also four good Oarsmen, to go to Natchez. The boat will be lightly loaded, and comfortably fitted out. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1808.

DOCTOR GOUTIERE,

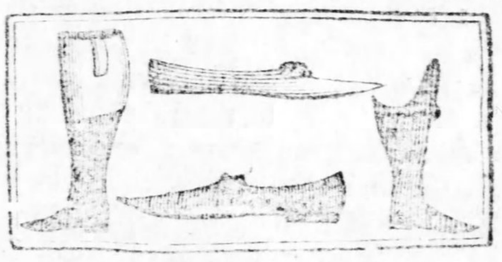
Lately from Paris,

HAVING been employed, in said capacity, during the whole American war, in the French navy, afterwards, having practised Midwifery for seven years in Havre de Grace, in France, has opened a

Medical and Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by David M'Keehan, Esq. in the Diamond, where he has for sale, an assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, prepared by himself; and some Patent Medicines, Essence of Soap, Cosmetic Water, Tooth Powder, and several kinds of best Elixirs and nice Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle off their respective accounts on or before the first day of August next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, JR.

Pittsburgh, July 5th, 1808

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of impirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates(or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen,* in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 20, 1808.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and possession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins,* &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land,

in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House,* in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store,* in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery,* &c. of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there are County and Road Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land, in Allegheny county, This is therefore to give Notice, that said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to EBENEZER DENNY, Treasurer of said county, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH,
WM. M'CANDLESS, } Commissioners.

Attest.

L. STEWART, Clk.

June 10, 1808. 4w.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

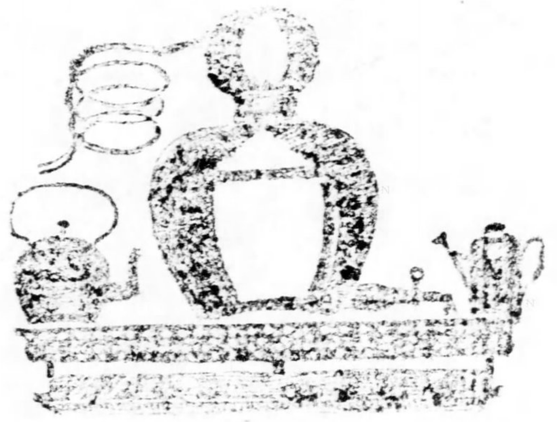
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.